

The Bureau of Prisons has the authority to place a defendant in the IFRP based on the wording contained in the criminal judgment. See United States v. Watkins, 161 F. App'x 337, 337 (4th Cir. 2006); Bramson v. Winn, 136 F. App'x 380, 381 (1st Cir. 2005). Before seeking relief from any court regarding obligations under the IFRP, a defendant must exhaust all administrative remedies through the Bureau of Prisons. McGhee v. Clark, 166 F.3d 884, 887 (7th Cir. 1999). Once all administrative remedies have been exhausted, a defendant may challenge such payments only by filing the appropriate pleading in the district court located in the *district of confinement*, not with the sentencing court. See Moore v. Olson, 368 F.3d 757, 759 (7th Cir. 2004); Matheny v.

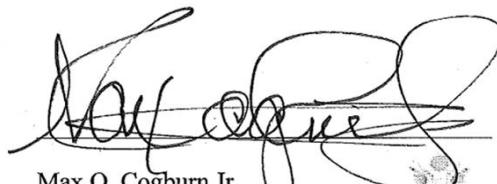
Morrison, 307 F.3d 709, 711-12 (8th Cir. 2002). Defendant is not housed in this district.

While *this* court can afford petitioner no relief, the court will strongly recommend that petitioner work with her case manager on this matter.

ORDER

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that defendant's letter, deemed to be a Motion to Amend Judgment (#18), is **DENIED**.

Signed: May 10, 2013



Max O. Cogburn Jr.
United States District Judge